

play a hostile attitude toward them in spite of the reported execution by Germans of a number of Alsatian youths who were endeavoring to cross into France to join the French army.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PARIS.

News of the first French victory of the war, the capture of the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, and the occupation of Mulhausen, which was probably much more important than the cautious official announcement indicated, was received here with extraordinary enthusiasm.

No sooner had the War Office issued the bulletin than newsboys tore through the streets waving leaflets with the huge headline: "Victory for the French in Alsace."

Observers in Paris were prepared to hear that the French had been obliged during the first days of the fighting to give way before the German advance, but the fact that the first important engagement had been fought in German territory and the French had obtained a footing in Alsace made the rejoicing all the greater.

The capture of Altkirch, it appears, took place two or three days ago. The French army has now penetrated the enemy's country considerably farther.

There was no official mention of the losses, but they are believed to have been heavy.

Military authorities had been convinced that the French army would assume the offensive at the first opportunity because during the last eight years the word "defensive" has disappeared from the French textbooks on strategy. The instructions in tactics have been always to go forward.

It is officially announced that citizens of Alsace-Lorraine are to be enrolled in one of the foreign regiments being organized to help France. Immediately upon signing for the duration of war such volunteers become of French nationality and may then be transferred to any regiment.

The personnel of the Russian Embassy at Vienna has been conducted to the Swiss frontier and is coming to Paris.

The Belgian government has given orders to the Belgian state railway management to place itself at the disposition of the French military administration, the same as the Belgian.

FOURTEEN GERMAN WARSHIPS IN DASH NEUTRAL STEAMER DAMAGED BY MINE

Jutland People Hear Firing Out on Baltic Lasting an Hour.

Copenhagen, Aug. 8.—(By Cable to The Tribune.)—A report from the German coast states that a German warship was reported as having passed through the Great Belt, which leads from Kiel to Cattagat.

Messina, Aug. 8.—The reason why the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau left here so hurriedly was because General Toller, commanding the Messina division, threatened them with disarmament if they stayed longer. The cruisers steamed away with the avowed intention of rushing through the Straits of Gibraltar in an attempt to reach the North Sea, but it is believed here that any such attempt would be futile.

London, Aug. 8.—A telegram from Rome to the Central News says that semaphores on the south coast of Italy report the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau in the Adriatic. A request to the Austrian fleet for aid was refused on the ground that there had been no declaration of war between Austria-Hungary and Great Britain.

Amster. Aug. 8.—The "Telegraaf" reports the receipt of a wireless message announcing that a German ship is en route for Ymuiden with ten men who were wounded in a naval battle.

Copenhagen, Aug. 8.—A report from Gothenburg states that the Russian fleet has taken up a safe and strong position behind the fortifications of Sveaborg, in the Gulf of Finland, after having repulsed the German Baltic fleet.

Residents of several villages on the west coast of Jutland heard heavy firing out in the Baltic last night lasting about one hour. The roar of guns was heard north of the Cattagat.

It is learned German warships have laid mines in the Cattagat.

St. Petersburg (via London), Aug. 8.—The German fleet in the Baltic Sea consists of at least twelve battleships of an old type, several cruisers and twenty-five torpedo boats, and has its base at Kronenberg and Danzig. Up to the present none of the vessels has come northward to Libau.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 8.—Reports received here from Stockholm describe the landing of a German army 40,000 strong at Ekens, in Finland. These troops are now marching against Helsinki, the Finnish capital, making Ekens the base for the warships.

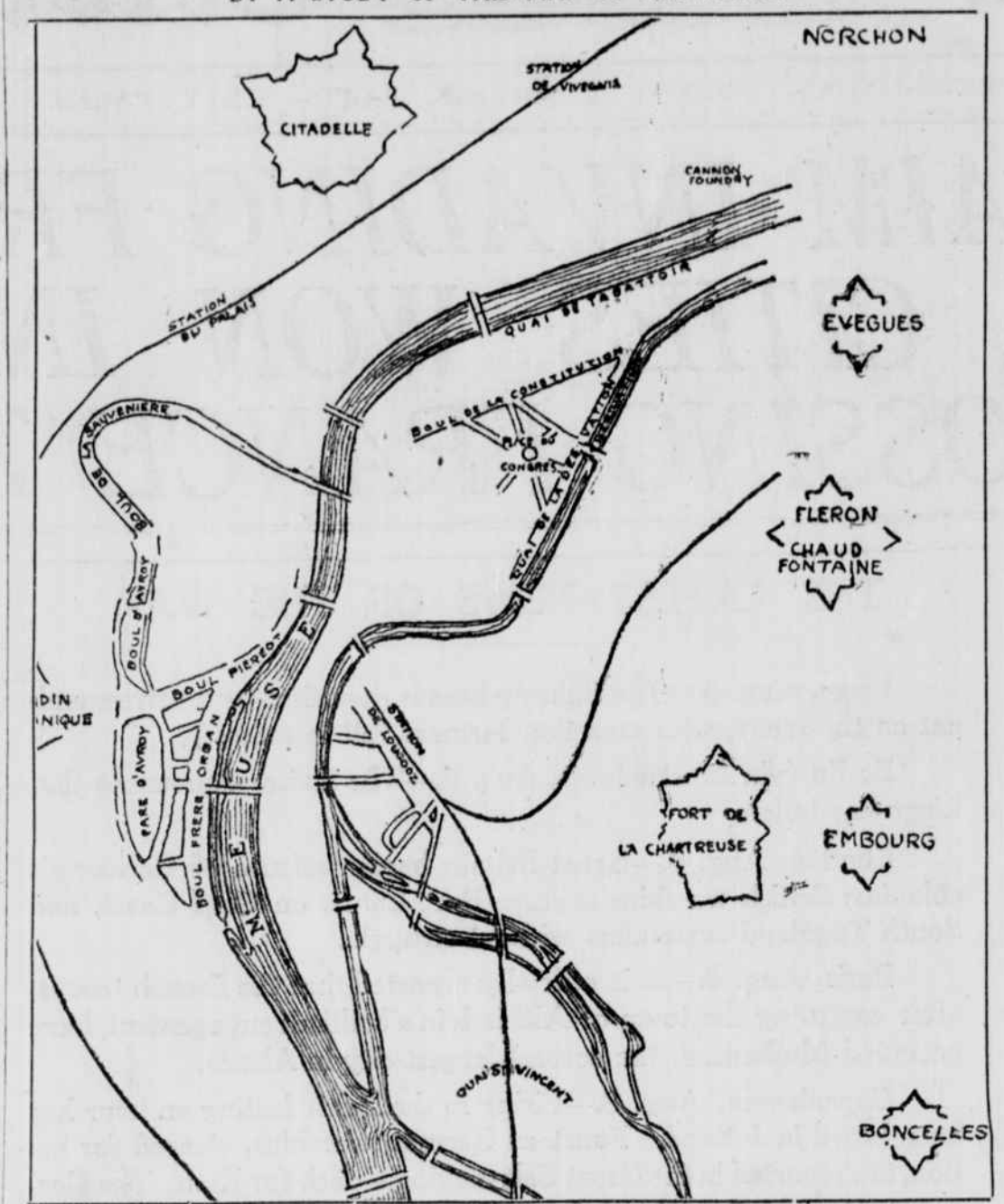
The Germans are said to have blockaded the Russian fleet at Revel and Heligoland by sinking mines in the Gulf of Finland.

Libau is supposed to have been taken by the Germans.

Mobilization has been ordered in Schleswig, all under fifty-five being called to the colors. Trains pass through South Jutland with lowered blinds, and passengers are warned that they will be shot if they look outside. Passengers' luggage is searched six times between Hamburg and the Danish frontier.

Eight shots are reported to have been fired at an aeroplane near Hadersleben, whereupon the aviator signalled he was German.

CAPTAIN MARRIOTT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE IS MADE MORE CLEAR BY A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE FORTS.



CARNAGE AT LIEGE AS DESCRIBED BY CORRESPONDENT ON THE SCENE

Continued from page 1

blocks, the invaders continued the struggle forward.

Ravines, woods and winding roads afforded some natural cover, but the superbly courageous charges of the Belgian cavalry rendered this protection of little use. There was a continual pyrotechnic display visible from Liege and the incessant artillery fire shook the ground as if the whole world was splitting asunder.

Mingled with these weird horrors were the terrible cries of the dying, who were revealed like inhuman grisly spectres writhing on the ground as day broke.

Shortly after dawn the Belgians disposed of the dangerous German assault against Fort Norichon by a masterly charge of the mixed cavalry brigade, which drove the shattered German ranks before them like a whirlwind. The 7th Corps, broken up hopelessly, retired in disorder, over 5,000 fugitives being reported as passing through Maestricht toward Aix-la-Chapelle.

Meanwhile the 10th Corps was busy further south. The first German regiment crossing the spaces between the forts of Embourg and Chaudfontaine lost its colonel when 300 yards from the Garde Civique, and then suffered themselves to be ripped up and down mercilessly by the fearful cloudburst of lead from the Belgian artillery and forts.

Then the Germans advanced and succeeded in surrounding the chateau of Langress, opposite Fort Embourg, under cover of their artillery, and immediately the Belgians wrought frightful disaster in the enemy's ranks by blowing up the chateau, which had been mined. Despite defeat on all sides the Germans sent a parlementaire to General Leman demanding the surrender of Liege, which the Belgian commander promptly refused, despite the threats of the Germans that they would send an airship over the city.

Soon afterward a dirigible hovered over Liege and dropped bombs which set part of the city afire, but failed to kill any inhabitant. Everywhere are found German spies, several in Liege being disguised as priests, gendarmes and municipal guards.

Paris, Aug. 8.—While the battle between the German forces and the Belgians is still in progress around Liege and the final outcome is not yet known, an official detailed account of the engagements, covering a period between August 3 and 5, was issued here today. In summarizing the operations the account says:

"The Germans lost 5,000 dead. Twenty-four guns were captured and one general was made prisoner. The German forces numbered 120,000; the Belgian defenders, 40,000."

"The German attack lacked cohesion. On the contrary, the Belgians utilized their reserves with consummate skill. The German artillery in general was badly supported by dense attacking columns. The guns were badly served and inaccurate."

"The Belgian forts are intact. Not one soldier was killed and not one wounded during the three hours' bombardment of Fort Evengues, the steel cupola of which was not damaged."

"The Belgian fire was well placed and accurate, proof of which was the destruction of two German heavy pieces. German aircraft, to deceive the Belgians, carried Belgian flags."

Three German army corps are engaged in the attack on Liege—the 6th, under General von Pritzelwitz; the 7th, under General von Einem; and the 10th, under General von Emmich. General von Emmich has, in addition, supreme command of the three corps, known as the Army of the Meuse.

Threatened with a Zeppelin. German columns crossed the Belgian frontier and came in contact with the Belgian advance posts on the afternoon of August 4. The following day the attack was general along the whole line.

"The German central column attacked Fort Evengues," says the report. "The Belgian reply was two actions—artillery cross fire from forts Fleron and Norichon, supported by a counter attack by the Belgian infantry. The German advance was stopped."

"At this moment General von Emmich sent a flag of truce, demanding surrender. He informed the commandant, Lieutenant General Leman, that if he did not surrender immediately a Zeppelin dirigible would drop an explosive upon the headquarters of the general staff."

"The refusal was as summary as the request. The fire from the forts reopened heavily, and the offensive also was taken by the Belgians. The Germans abandoned their positions and retired for a distance of six miles. The Belgian troops followed up their advantage without delay and the German retreat was accelerated."

"Coincident with these events on the northeastern front, the second part of the German attack was being carried out upon the southeastern defenses. The German troops sought to make their way between the Belgian positions on the Huy side. They also attacked Forts Boncelles and Embourg, but they encountered entanglements, which had been numerous placed, and were appreciably retarded. They continued their advance and made a direct attack, which failed. Their losses were heavy."

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conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor on the city of Liege.

A special dispatch from Rotterdam says that the roof of the famous St. Paul Cathedral at Liege has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

PARIS GOAL OF GERMANS; BELGIAN FARMERS SLAIN

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 7.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Maestricht correspondent of "The Courant" wired yesterday:

"The Germans crossed the Meuse by pontoon bridges in half a dozen places, while the horses swam across. The crossing was carried out with great regularity and the Germans did not seem much worried by the fire from the Belgian forts. The Belgian troops were spread over the rising ground, and the fire from the German mitrailleuses kept the Belgians at a distance, while the whole hillside was covered with German soldiers, who drove the Belgians before them."

"A large force of Germans crossed the river by 5 o'clock and marched south on Liege, while the Belgians fired into their columns, but at last the Belgians ceased firing and retired, while the people in the houses along the road fled."

"From Mesch, on the Dutch frontier, a magnificent and impressive sight of the vast German army was seen. One could stand on the hill and see the troops come up—artillery, cavalry and infantry—while the firing was heard from behind the hill. Horses were ridden and driven through fields of corn and the wire fences demolished."

"As the Holsteiner Dragoons passed the date '1871' was read on the colors, while with them were fifteen farmers, led as prisoners, because they defended their homes. Then an aeroplane passed overhead, but dropped no bombs."

"It is cocksure, the Germans said, that in two days 'we will have Liege and in a week Paris.' How little the German knowers of the fate of the war are shown by a conscript, eighteen years old, among the wounded at Liege."

"From word brought here it seems the Belgian farmers on the frontier fought desperately to defend their farms, and many were killed by the German gun fire. Many wounded Belgian farmers were brought here today. At Berneau, a few miles over the frontier, the scene is awful. Dead villagers lay in dozens along the road, while others were hidden in the cellars."

GERMAN ATTACK LACKS DASH; ENDS IN ARTILLERY DUEL

Paris, Aug. 8.—An official detailed account of the fighting at Liege, issued today, says:

"The German columns crossed the Belgian frontier during the night between August 3 and August 4. German cavalry came into contact with the Belgian advance posts to the east of the forts at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of August 4."

"The plan of attack developed during the day of August 5. Each German column had a different objective, Forts Fleron, Norichon and Evengues constituting the northernmost section of the first point, while the second column attacked the southeastern section, comprising Forts Boncelles and Embourg."

"The first attack of the northeastern German column was made on the left. It attacked Fort Fleron and Evengues and also the interval itself and the intervening space between Forts Fleron and Norichon, and Chaudfontaine and Embourg."

"The attack from the beginning was without dash. The glacis had been sown with obstacles by the Belgian infantry, and the artillery fire from the forts was heavy and well placed."

"The Belgian attack from the intervals between the forts was energetic. The German offensive movement soon was checked, and the engagement took the form of an artillery duel, the Belgians having a deadly effect on the German forces."

"The German column attacking Fort Norichon spread out into a fan-shaped formation to the extreme right and bowed around the fort. It made for the city, but a Belgian reserve brigade delivered a prompt and effective attack on the German back in great disorder. Their losses were enormous."

"The German heavy artillery fire was concentrated against Fort Norichon, but seemed badly directed. The heavy Belgian artillery dominated the German fire and destroyed two of their heavy guns."

"The operations of the Germans were based on the hypothesis of rapid success. Consequently, they were organized with little regard for provisioning the army. The Belgians retarded the advance for seventy-nine hours, with the magnificent result that their army was increased with troops destined to reinforce Liege."

"King Albert, in an order to the 3d Division and the 15th Mixed Brigade, which assisted in the heroic defense of Liege, took occasion to salute them and the army in the name of the nation, adding that France and her soldiers were coming to their help."

"It is officially announced that the Belgians at Liege continue holding out. The Germans who entered the city evacuated yesterday before the arrival of the Belgian division which had come to the rescue. The evacuation was a tactical retreat, as the Belgians command the routes and the railways. The withdrawal of the German troops, however, was an unquestioned moral defeat."

"In view of the reliable information received here, Belgian troops have cut the railroad between Arlon and Viroin, thus stopping all German transportation in the direction of Viroin. At this the Belgians took the rails away bodily."

GERMAN COLONY FALLS INTO BRITISH HANDS

Continued from page 1

naturalized British subject." A few German shops in the suburbs have been closed. The authorities hold, however, that there is no malice being shown toward the 30,000 Germans who remain in England.

The greatest indignation is being manifested at the alleged treatment by the Germans of English newspaper correspondents in Berlin, who are endeavoring under the greatest difficulties to get their papers out of the city. The British government today gave expression to British appreciation of the diplomatic assistance rendered by the United States.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said the various American embassies had been most kind and courteous in all matters connected with the position of British subjects abroad. He hoped that before very long it would be possible through the United States to arrange for the exchange of British subjects in Germany for German subjects in this country.

Windows in the Dresden residence of the British Minister to Saxony were broken by a mob on Tuesday night, official reports received today state. J. W. Gerard, United States Ambassador at Berlin, issued an appeal to the British public relative to the large number of English Canadians and others, many of them young girls and children, without funds, who have been in charge of the American Embassy in the German capital. The statement reads:

"The temper of the German people is such that it may be hard for these poor people to find lodgings in Berlin, even if they have the necessary funds. Many of them have been arrested as alleged spies. I appeal for money to help. I was asked by the British Ambassador to give them up to \$5,000, and the credit of the British government, but where am I to get cash? In any case, this sum will not go far. We ourselves, in the American Embassy, have only a little store of cash, as the war came on so suddenly. Money can be sent me by our minister at The Hague. I hope the British government will soon arrange some way to get these poor people out of Germany."

Englishmen are loudly praising the

efforts made on their behalf by Ambassador Gerard and the staff of the American Embassy in Berlin, who, though working day and night to care for stranded Americans, have still found time to inquire into abuses against British subjects. Telegrams are reaching Mr. Gerard hourly about Englishmen arrested in various parts of Germany, and he investigates each as quickly as possible. He has demanded particularly of the German government that steps to protect women be taken.

Pathetically absurd and obsequious attempts are now being made in the German press to curry American favor. Gratiated at U. S. Attitude.

"The Times" today editorially expressed the profound satisfaction of the British people at the evidence which the paper says it finds that the cause for which they are fighting has the sympathy of their American kinsmen. "The Times" adds:

"The American people are now beginning to appreciate that the rise of Germany to the power and influence which she enjoys by Great Britain would be a development inimical to American interests and a menace to the freedom of the United States as a world power."

Referring to President Wilson's offer of mediation, "The Times" says that there is much stern work to be done before any government is likely to avail itself of his proffered services. Heated condemnation was voiced in the House of Commons today of the dissemination of false news concerning the war, such as that published in regard to a great naval battle off the coast of Holland.

"It was absolutely false," said Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, and he expressed the hope that the House would join him in the strongest condemnation of the publication of such reports. He continued:

"I do not say it was wilfully done in this case, but it might be wilfully done in order to assist the circulation of a paper."

News Faking Punishable. "The publication of false news is a misdeed, and a second return of reliable information has been established, the public has the right to expect that no such news will be published except when furnished by the press bureau."

Mr. McKenna added that he was confident of the unanimous opinion of the House of Commons on this subject would carry weight in the country.

T. P. O'Connor took up the cudgels on behalf of American newspapers, asking Mr. McKenna adequately to increase the staff of censors, who are now greatly overworked, and to give them the assistance of trained newspaper men, so that dispatches would not be so unduly delayed.

Mr. McKenna promised to see what could be done in the matter. He agreed that journalistic common sense would be a help in the work of the censorship, and that the public should not be delayed for lack of it.

"The Nation," the organ of the pacifists, edited by H. W. Massingham, says:

"There is but one substantial hope of a return of Europe to barbarism. That lies in setting up in each afflicted country a reign of modified socialism. This partial reorganization may be effected by the action of the labor and municipal bodies regulating employment and food supplies."

The Bank of England discount rate was reduced today from 6 to 5 percent. Bullion amounting to \$3,785,000 was taken into the Bank of England today.

The war risks insurance office reduced its rates on cargo from 5 1/2 to 4 1/2 percent.

The House of Trade returns for the month of July show that the imports into the British Isles decreased \$12,000,000, while the exports decreased \$13,795,000.

CRUISER AUGSBURG SUNK

Russian Boat Avenges Bombardment of Libau. Paris (via London), Aug. 8.—A dispatch published by the "Petit Parisien" states that the German cruiser Augsburg, which bombarded the Russian port of Libau, has been sunk by a Russian torpedo boat.

The Augsburg was a protected cruiser of 4,280 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-seven knots. She carried a crew of 379 officers and men. She was 401 feet 9 inches long, 48 feet wide and drew 16 feet of water. The cruiser was built at Kiel and was completed in 1912. She carried twelve 4.1-inch rifles, four 2.1-inchers and four Maxims.

Stockholm (via London), Aug. 8.—The captain of a schooner which has sailed here from Libau, where she sailed August 4, reports a heavy bombardment of Libau by the German fleet and that the fortresses were badly damaged, but still holding out. He saw no warships on the voyage.

AUSTRIANS QUIT SERBIA

Rumania Can't Be Forced to Join Austro-German Side. London, Aug. 8.—Official dispatches from Nish state that the Austrians made seven unsuccessful attempts to cross the Danube, and that there are now no Austrian soldiers in Serbia.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Milan, Aug. 8.—After crossing the Danube under cover of darkness from Bazia in an attempt to advance to Pajorevatz, Hungarian troops were engaged by a Serbian force and routed with 500 casualties, according to reports reaching here.